

Prices and Prospects.

PRODUCERS ARE
STANDING PAT
FOR \$2.50 COKE.

Sale of 50 Cars Yesterday
for Immediate Delivery
Reported at \$2.60.

FURNACES ARE GETTING SHORT.

Consumers Who Refused to Contract
for Second Half at \$2.50 are
Beginning to Feel That They Didn't
Guess Right—Boosting Influences

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURGH July 3.—This week's demand from furnaces increased for prompt furnace coke while the offerings decreased. Much of the prompt coke offered by producers was taken by middle interests and applied upon their own sales. Thus there were really two markets. The absorbing of middle interests was at prices from \$2.30 to \$2.40 with \$2.30 and \$2.40 predominating while the purchases by consumers were at \$2.50 to \$2.60. A sale of from forty to fifty cars of furnace coke for immediate delivery was made this afternoon at \$2.60. The furnaces who have refused to contract for the second half at \$2.50 under the popular impression that this could buy at less in the open market are beginning to feel that they didn't guess right. The market is fairly quotable at \$2.60@2.65.

The situation today is that there is no coke to be had for less than \$2.50 and predictions are naturally made that the price will be materially higher by the end of the week on account of the certainty of light production. Sales of between 4000 and 6000 tons of prompt furnace coke have been made in the past few days to consumers chiefly at \$2.50 and as nothing below this price is being offered.

The advance in prompt furnace coke was due to three influences, the certainty of reduced production this week on account of the holiday, the banking of ovens by merchant operators and the demand from furnaces whose contracts expired with June. The natural effect of the holiday, judged by previous experience, would be the more than one day out of the production, to banking by operators seems to have been one or two established practice among the majority of merchant operators to bank ovens when they find there is any possibility of their production exceeding their actual obligation. Thus the banking increases this week because many operators had contracts which expired with the half year. There is a demand of course some merchant ovens with unsold coke which is offered but the balance is all in favor of the operators for when a contract expires it leaves the operator without a sale while it leaves the furnace without a purchase. The furnace will keep running while some at least of the operators bank so that the termination of contracts creates more demand than it does supply.

The position of the coke operators in their demand for \$2.50 for second half furnace coke contracts has been materially improved by the developments of the past few days. The advance in prompt coke to \$2.50 is of course of the first importance. Not only does it remove the inconsistency of a higher demand being demanded for contract coke for prompt coke but it also shows an adaptability on the part of merchant operators which the furnaces would not have believed without the concrete example now being furnished. The operators position is further improved by the additional strength shown in the coal market for the past 10 days and advances of a dollar a ton have occurred in products which represent fully one-half the total steel output. The political situation is regarded as very much improved for the coal operators and perplexities have been largely resolved into a plain political contest between two tickets.

Contracting for foundry coke for the half year and twelve months has been fairly large. One important operator has withdrawn from the market having sold a large tonnage on the basis of \$2.50 which he appears to be the minimum of the market for good standard grades. We revise quotations as follows:

Prompt furnace \$2.50@2.60
Contract furnace \$2.50@2.60
Prompt foundry \$2.50@2.60
Contract foundry \$2.50@2.60

The pig iron market has shown signs of stiffening in the past week. Eastern iron is advanced another 20 cents a ton while the Valley furnaces are firmer and there appears to be a very limited tonnage available at the old prices. Southern iron has declined \$1.00 a ton and is now \$21.00 a ton. Birmingham which is \$2.00 a ton above the price at which some large contracts were booked six months ago though the open market market did not go below \$17.00 Birmingham. Even taking the advance in Southern iron at only \$1.00 the advance has been very much greater than in Northern iron which has averaged only between 30 and 75 cents. In the past Southern iron has always led Northern in advances but this is the first time Northern iron has retained for any length of time in following the advance in Southern iron up, and with steel pro-

ducts at fully \$2 a ton higher than at the low point a distinct advance in Northern iron can hardly be avoided and the failure of Northern iron to advance markedly has been the chief argument of the furnaces against paying the advance demanded in coke.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL
AND IRON IS PHENOMENAL

Deputy Federal Uncertainty Advance
Said to be Greatest in History

Special to The Weekly Courier

NEW YORK July 3.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel report will say Friday.

The improvement which has occurred in the iron and steel trade in the past few months would be noteworthy in any circumstances but in the midst of political uncertainty not paralleled in a half century it may be regarded as phenomenal. With the uncertainty removed or at least greatly reduced it is but reasonable to expect the undertone to become decidedly stronger. Active market conditions in the next two months are not to be expected. All the material which can be produced or consumed has been sold for from five to four months in the various lines and in no circumstances could heavy buying be expected during the next two months for deliveries late in the year. For the first six months of 1912 the steel mills have a large volume of actual transactions business on books than ever before in their history and all the evidence is that in the re-accumulation of an unprecedented small percentage is of the so-called special quality.

The steel mill from an advanced to 311.0 Birmingham price \$2.50 above the open market at the beginning of the year but \$2.50 above the price at which it was sold in the past few months. The advance in the price of steel has been a result of the advance in the price of iron and steel. The advance in the price of iron and steel has been a result of the advance in the price of iron and steel. The advance in the price of iron and steel has been a result of the advance in the price of iron and steel.

JULY TO HAVE LARGE COAL
PRODUCTION, SAY EXPERTS

Rise of 10 Cents in Price Accepted by
Traders

Increased Output

The July coal circuit with 10 cents added to the previous rates appeared rather early than usual. The higher price of coal has been accepted by the trade as a matter of course. Everybody looked for it as soon as it was known that the wages of the miners had been advanced and of course the automatic rise and the further advances later as a matter of course to all connected with the trade.

There is a fairly active demand for coal and a large tonnage is moving. Current business is rather better at the end of the month. It is expected that deliveries will be heavier but new business is still a little slow. Some large companies now look for a better market in July than they expected at the end of the month. It is expected that the market will be better in July than it was in June.

TWO WEST PENN. FRANCHISES

Bentleyville Connellsville Ordinances
Under Power and Jolite

PENNSYLVANIA July 3.—At a lengthy meeting of the borough council Monday evening the franchise for the Bentleyville Power Company and for the Bentleyville Street Railway Company were passed or third read.

These two companies are in reality a part of the West Penn Electric Company which is planning a direct electric line from the Monongahela River to the county seat.

Ask Receiver for Mining Plant
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 29.—An application for a receiver for the Fowler Mining Company, having mines at Jackson Center, Mercer County, Pa., has been made in Common Pleas Court here. The liabilities are \$40,000 and an appraisal will be made of the properties at once. The company is owned here.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION		WEEK ENDING JUNE 20 1912			WEEK ENDING JUNE 22 1912		
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Totals	Ovens	In	Out
Connellsville	22,708	16,791	5,917	10,787	22,708	17,387	5,321
Lower Connellsville	13,949	11,770	2,179	17,113	13,913	11,366	2,547
Totals	36,657	28,561	8,096	27,900	36,621	28,753	7,868
FURNACE OVENS							
Connellsville	18,000	11,111	4,444	17,555	18,000	11,240	6,760
Lower Connellsville	5,971	1,326	1,311	5,844	5,671	1,354	1,088
Totals	23,971	12,437	5,755	23,399	23,671	12,594	7,848
MERCHANT OVENS							
Connellsville	1,600	7,111	1,222	11,097	1,600	7,111	1,262
Lower Connellsville	10,278	8,111	811	11,790	10,278	11,350	8,950
Totals	11,878	15,222	2,033	16,887	11,878	22,111	10,212
SHIPMENTS		WEEK ENDING JUNE 20 1912			WEEK ENDING JUNE 22 1912		
To Pittsburgh		1,111 Cars			4,208 Cars		
To Points West of Pittsburgh		6,222 Cars			6,072 Cars		
To Points East of the Region		1,011 Cars			1,944 Cars		
Totals		8,344 Cars			12,224 Cars		

COKE MAKING IN
ADVANCE SINCE
THAT OF 1891

Electric Power and Economy
Said to Have Furthered
Bee-Hive Grade.

CONNELLSVILLE A TRADE TEST

Resume of Industry Shows Progress
During the Last Twenty-One Years
Particularly in the Large Fields of
the States of Pennsylvania and
Virginia

With the introduction of electric power and the desire to improve wherever possible, the coke making has made more advancement since 1891. At this date, the coke making was a very primitive affair. The coke was made in a very crude manner and the quality was very poor. The coke was made in a very crude manner and the quality was very poor. The coke was made in a very crude manner and the quality was very poor.

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BLACK IS PROMOTED

Gets Good Position With United
Steel Corporation

James G. Black of Scotland has been promoted assistant superintendent of the Cambridge plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Black was formerly foreman of the hot mill at Scotland. He will assume his new duties July 8.

Black has been a resident of Scotland more than 20 years.

FRANKLIN PLANT CLOSES
AFTER 33 YEARS' SERVICE

Owensboro Coke Works Discontinue
Operations—Plant, Model
Plant

OWENSBORO, Ind., July 3.—Only but 21 months time out of 33 years of most outstanding service in the record of the Franklin plant but the model plant at this place is being closed. The last coke was blown this morning at 9:34 and the last coal was in the plant at 10:00. The plant was closed forever as a plant of production. Late in September of 1909 the first coke was blown from the plant and since that time it has been producing coke continuously. The plant was a model plant and the coke was of the highest quality. The plant was a model plant and the coke was of the highest quality.

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WESTERN MARYLAND LINE
SCANS ITS COAL TRAFFIC

Company Said to Be Dissatisfied With
the Business of Last
Month

PATIMORE, Md., July 3.—The Western Maryland railroad officials are not satisfied with the amount of coal traffic which has been handled by the line in the month of June. The officials are not satisfied with the amount of coal traffic which has been handled by the line in the month of June.

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MINE INSPECTOR
WALSH GETS 14
MORE TO WATCH

Officer of Department Ordered
to Cover Hunker
and Yukon Valley.

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—The mine inspector, J. H. Walsh, has been ordered to cover 14 more mines in the Hunker and Yukon Valley. The mine inspector, J. H. Walsh, has been ordered to cover 14 more mines in the Hunker and Yukon Valley.

LOSERS THREE IN THE NINTH

First Workings at Lincoln Lignite
and Lignite Transferred to Lignite
Refining Plant—Lignite Responsi-

bility Lignite Lignite

The first workings at Lincoln Lignite and Lignite Transferred to Lignite Refining Plant—Lignite Responsibility Lignite Lignite. The first workings at Lincoln Lignite and Lignite Transferred to Lignite Refining Plant—Lignite Responsibility Lignite Lignite.

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JAMES M'KAIRNS BUYS
OUT NATIONAL FOUNDRY

Will Start Production Soon—Machin-

ery and Foundry Work—Machin-

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ery and Foundry Work—Machin-

Production and Output.

PLAN TO ASK CONGRESS
TO PROBE MINE TROUBLES

Union Leaders at Charleston W. Va.
Tried to Persuade for Controls
and Owners

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 3.—The union leaders at Charleston, W. Va., tried to persuade the Congress to probe the mine troubles. The union leaders at Charleston, W. Va., tried to persuade the Congress to probe the mine troubles.

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PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE
LOOKS FOR HIGH PRICES

Shortage of Cars and Men at Mine
Bother Operators But Few Idle
Workings Will Resume

Appropriate changes in mine
surroundings will be made in the
future according to a Pittsburgh

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PENNSYLVANIA COAL IS
CURTAILING MICHIGAN OUTPUT

United States Survey Declines Pro-

duction of Coal in Michigan—Pro-

duction of Coal in Michigan—Pro-

duction of Coal in Michigan—Pro-

TRADE RECOVERS
NORMAL AVERAGE
OF 400,000 TONS

No Apparent Concerted Action
to Boost Prices by Any
Artificial Means.

FURNACEMEN AFTER COKE POOL

The Department of Justice in Wash-
ington Making Inquiry in the
Recent Concerning the Bus-

ness of the Coke Pool

The Department of Justice in Washington is making an inquiry into the recent concern of the coke pool. The Department of Justice in Washington is making an inquiry into the recent concern of the coke pool.

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CONTRACT IS LET FOR NEW LINE ON S. & C. BRANCH

Eyre-Shoemaker Co. Will
Double Track From Som-
erset to Boswell.

CAN HANDLE HEAVY TRAINS

New Line Constructed So That Large
Freight Locomotives Can be Oper-
ated—Just now They Stop at Adams
Benefits Somerset Coal Fields

The Eyre-Shoemaker Company, railroad contractors, has been awarded the contract to excavate the roadbed for the proposed Somerset & Cambria Division double track line between Garrett and Somerset. Lately contractor submitted proposals for the big work. The new second track will be a connection at Rockwood with the new line that will parallel the Western Maryland Railroad and for which the roadbed is now being conducted between this station and Garrett by Swanson Brothers. It is expected that work on the S. & C. line tracking will start in the near future.

Within less than two weeks the tracks of the Somerset & Cambria division will be equipped with rails and structural bridges for the operation of the largest locomotives and heaviest steel rolling stock. At this time the ponderous freight engines are only running as far as Adams because bridges and tracks beyond that station are of too light construction to sustain traffic of maximum tonnage. Heavy structural bridges have been erected at Rockwood, S. & C. Mines and Pointers and others are nearly completed at Valley View and Stone creek bridge. Abutments at all points on the division are being reinforced with concrete by increasing the dimensions of their grider sustaining bases. One hundred pound steel rails have been distributed between Garrett and Coleman stations. This class of steel is the heaviest in service on the B. & O. system and will replace the 45 pound rail between these two stations as a precaution against accidents because of the heavy grade and sharp curves encountered on that part of the division. The remaining track between Rockwood and Johnstown which is of the 30 pound class will not be supported by the heavier grade steel since it is believed that it will withstand all traffic as well as the 40 pound rails.

CRUCIBLE MONEY FLOWS FREELY AT MIDLAND

Millions Being Spent to Make a
Second Gary—Homes
for Workers

The Crucible Steel Company of America has just added 1,500 acres to its 425 acre manufacturing site recently acquired at Midland, Pa. A short distance east of Erie, Pa., where a large blast furnace and coke ovens have been and are being erected. It is said that before this year ends the company will have spent upwards of \$10,000,000 in new mill construction at Midland. Plans for the employment of between 2,500 and 3,000 workmen are in vogue. The total cost of all the improvements is estimated at about \$15,000,000.

The 125 acres which have been added to the company's holdings at Midland were formerly known as the Chesser farm. The purchase was made for the accommodation of between 300 and 400 modern dwellings which are to be erected for the company's workmen. Contracts for the erection of 40 of these new homes have already been awarded. The Crucible Company's plans for the development of Midland are simple. In the making of a second city of Carnegie concentration of all the Crucible interests at Midland is in view, and the latest rumor is that the Black Diamond steel plant in Pittsburgh is to be dismantled and removed to Midland. It is thought the new homes are badly needed at this time. The company works to a very close schedule, and the new plant is being erected in the East a few days up in an effort to find men to bring to Braddock. Many industries in the lower Monongahela and Turtle Creek valleys are now short of men.

STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS TO STUDY MINING CONDITIONS

About a Score of World-Beating Mining
Engineers Will be Here on
July 1

Headed by several professors from the engineering department about a score of students from State College will come to the Connelville coke region July 1. The students are from the mining engineering course at State and are following out the school's plan in regard to a tour work. Every year students from the different departments spend a short time making actual investigations into the conditions of the industry. Mr. de Gennep has been granted a leave of absence by the larger steel companies in his vicinity to thoroughly investigate mines here. The students from State are in the vicinity of Erie making an investigation there.

Referendum Vote Ordered
A referendum vote has been ordered by the Coopers International Union on the proposition of establishing a home for aged and infirm members.

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COPPER EARNINGS RUNNING CLOSE TO STEEL INCOME

Copper Companies on Production of
1,500,000,000 Pounds a Year.
Yields \$12,000,000

Copper refineries of the United States are now producing at rate of approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds of copper a year. The average cost per pound according to statistics compiled by a leading producer is 10 cents. Therefore the net profit per pound based on 17 1/2 cent copper is 7 1/2 cents. This gives a total theoretical profit for all copper companies producing of \$112,000,000 a year. The average price at which copper was sold in 1911 was approximately 12 1/2 cents based on an average cost of 10 cents a pound. The theoretical profit for all copper companies last year on the foregoing basis was \$11,250,000. Therefore the copper companies that consume their copper to the refineries of the United States are today showing a combined profit at the rate of \$12,500,000 a year in excess of the profit in 1911.

United States Steel in the current quarter will earn at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year net. Other steel companies engaged in manufacture of products similar to those turned out by the United States Steel are earning line perhaps \$50,000,000 a year making the total earnings of all steel companies at the rate of \$150,000,000 a year.

In very few years have the earnings of the copper industry been so close to the profits of the steel industry. In 1906 and 1907 a period in which copper sold above 25¢ a pound profits of the copper industry were large. At the same time however steel prices in 1906-07 were five to six dollars a ton above what they are now and earnings of the steel industry established a new high record for example in 1907 the United States Steel Corporation alone earned at the rate of more than \$200,000,000 a year. At this time the corporation was producing at the rate of a little over 11,000,000 tons of finished steel annually. Today the annual rate of production is in excess of 13,000,000 tons with earnings at the rate of not much over \$100,000,000.

From the standpoint of output the steel industry today is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity. Production of U. S. Steel for example is running at least 20% above the rate reached in the boom period of 1906 and 1907. In fact it is the latter part of the current year and here is again a reason to believe that the copper industry will maintain its strong position in sympathy with that of steel.

As a result of the wide margin of profit in copper the dividends of a large number of copper companies are scheduled for increase. On the other hand the majority of the steel companies are barely earning their respective dividends. Steel prices will have to advance several dollars a ton from the present level before the steel companies can conservatively take up the question of increased dividends to shareholders. The third quarter of the current year will witness better returns for the steel companies but it will take some time or the steel industry to reimburse itself for the heavy losses sustained in the current period of low prices.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL

Mills of the Company Operating Full
Scale, of Amalgamated

The mills of the Republic Iron & Steel Company are operating full scale business in June, exceeding that of May by more than 30%. Considering the record low prices for material the Republic is expected to make a satisfactory showing in earnings in the first half of the current year. The fact that the Republic has signed an amalgamation agreement on an advance of from 2 to 3% has no significance so far as effect on earnings is concerned. The Republic signed the deal at its Tudor Island and Mahoning Valley Works and has a local settlement to be made at the Sullivan mill at Mahoning. These mills are small producers and insignificant from a tonnage standpoint. At the Brown Bonnell works Hazelton works and all other departments in the North and South species labor contracts are in effect independent of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel & Tin Workers.

There is no change in rolling and finishing prices during the last year and the advance granted to the Republic does not interest the Republic company. In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas for several years after the organization of the Republic Iron & Steel Company the Amalgamated Association exercised jurisdiction in the matter of wages this influence has been almost entirely eliminated by reconstruction of the Republic plants. Whereas the Republic one time was almost exclusively a producer of pig iron it is now exclusively a steel company.

EXPERT VISITS MINE

Noted Frenchman Arrived at the
Murrumbidgee Plant

MARTINNA P. June 28—Henri Engelbach, a mining engineer and director of mines of the French Republic, visited the Murrumbidgee plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company with Vice President T. J. Jones. Henry Jones, L. M. Jones and O. J. Schwartz of the Department of Mines. The Frenchman, expert was accompanied by the world-famous plant and is regarded as the greatest in the world.

During a previous day in the Pittsburgh office the mill and the pig iron plant will amount to \$500,000 one of the largest plants in independent of the Republic produced in the country. A 2,000 men are now employed at Murrumbidgee and 400 new men will move there within the next two weeks.

Want Steel Tariff Revised
Canadian Steel interests have renewed application to the Government for a revision of the tariff on steel products. One of the principal reasons given is that the industry suffers from the dumping of surplus products of the United States Steel Corporation. Either a bounty or an increased tariff is asked.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connelville District With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 29, 1912

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
10	10	Adah	Arthur Coke Company	Uniontown
10	10	Alma	W. Harry Brown	South Brownsville
10	10	Alison No. 1	W. J. Hainey	New York
10	10	Alison No. 2	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 3	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 4	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 5	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 6	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 7	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 8	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 9	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 10	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 11	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 12	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 13	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 14	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 15	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 16	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 17	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 18	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 19	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 20	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 21	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 22	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 23	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 24	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 25	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 26	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 27	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 28	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 29	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 30	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 31	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 32	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 33	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 34	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 35	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 39	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 41	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 55	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 56	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 57	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 58	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 59	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 60	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 61	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 62	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 63	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 64	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 65	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 78	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 79	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 80	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 81	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 85	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 86	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 87	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 90	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 91	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
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10	10	Alison No. 96	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 97	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 98	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 99	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown
10	10	Alison No. 100	W. J. Hainey	Uniontown

QUALITY COUNTS

Buying Fire Brick that has been cheapened to get the selling price down is like borrowing money at enormous interest. Constant trouble and costly repairs are the inevitable results. The QUALITY of EUREKA brand Fire Brick never changes no matter what the selling price may be.

The Eureka Fire Brick Works,
MT BRADDOCK, PA. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar, Pa.
Both B & O and P. R. R. Connections.

RECENT PATENTS.

Of interest to the Coal and Coke Trade.
The following recently granted patents of interest to the coal and coke trade are reported expressly for The Weekly Courier by W. G. Doolittle, Patent Attorney, 212 Fayette St., Uniontown, Pa. from whom copies may be procured for 1 cent each.
Device for a running spread of explosives in coal mine. Joseph Cosas. 1,069,935.
Process for making brick and the like. Walter Muller. Grubbe. 1,069,936.
Apparatus for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,937.
Process for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,938.
Process for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,939.
Process for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,940.
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Process for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,999.
Process for separating refuse from coal. George W. Mott. Hazelton. 1,069,1000.

SET TO RECOVER \$4,000

Coke Machine Company Uniontown
Against County Action
UNIONTOWN, July 1.—A hearing in equity is being held before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen to determine the rights of the Coke Machine Company against the County of Fayette. The case arises from a contract for the purchase of coke by the county from the company. The company claims that the county has failed to pay for the coke delivered and seeks to recover the amount of \$4,000. The county denies the claim and insists that the coke was not delivered as specified in the contract. The hearing is expected to continue for several days.

U. S. RAILROAD RETURNS

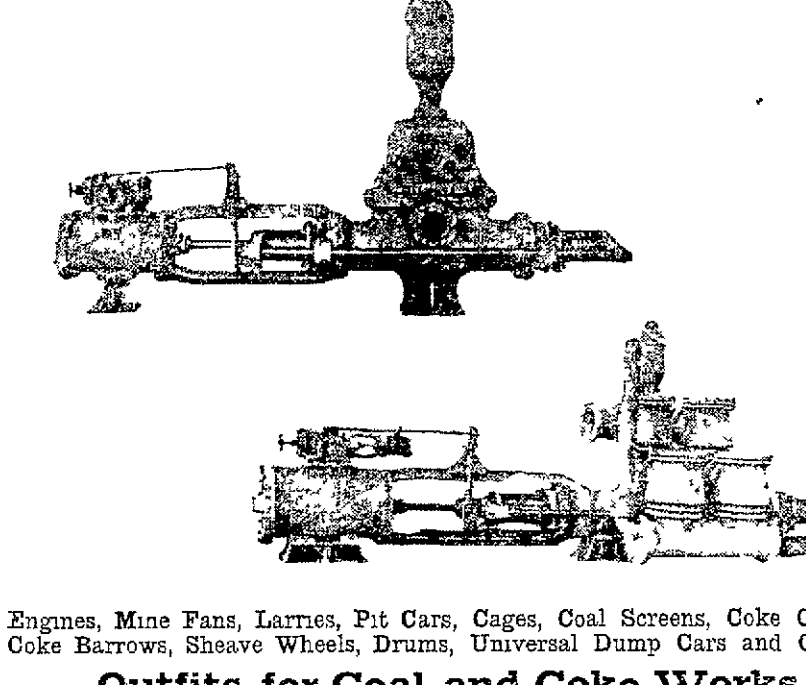
Bureau of Railway Economics reports that the total tonnage of coal shipped by railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1911, was 1,000,000,000 tons. This represents an increase of 10% over the tonnage shipped in 1910. The report also shows that the total value of coal shipped by railroads in 1911 was \$1,000,000,000, an increase of 10% over the value shipped in 1910. The report further shows that the total tonnage of coke shipped by railroads in 1911 was 100,000,000 tons, an increase of 10% over the tonnage shipped in 1910. The total value of coke shipped by railroads in 1911 was \$100,000,000, an increase of 10% over the value shipped in 1910.

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